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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/645,333	08/21/2003	Atsushi Koide	AK-423XX 7603	
207 7590 07/09/2007 WEINGARTEN, SCHURGIN, GAGNEBIN & LEBOVICI LLP TEN POST OFFICE SQUARE			EXAMINER	
			KESSLER, CHRISTOPHER S	
BOSTON, MA 02109			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1742	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			07/09/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/645,333	KOIDE ET AL.			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
		Christopher Kessler	1742			
	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address					
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any earn	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATES OF THE MAILING DA	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status		"				
• —	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>25 April 2007</u> .					
,	This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
3)	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Diamonit						
4)⊠ 5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□ 8)□	ion of Claims  Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.  4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrav  Claim(s) is/are allowed.  Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.  Claim(s) is/are objected to.  Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.				
Applicat	ion Papers					
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine	epted or b) objected to by the I drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority (	under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
<ul> <li>12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).</li> <li>a) All b) Some * c) None of: <ol> <li>Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.</li> <li>Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No.</li> <li>Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).</li> </ol> </li> <li>* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.</li> </ul>						
2) Notice 3) Infor	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	4)	ate			
	er No(s)/Mail Date	6) 🔲 Other:				

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

## Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 30 January 2007 has been entered.

### Status of Claims

2. Responsive to the amendment filed 30 January 2007, claim 1 is amended. New claims 9 and 10 are added and no new matter is added. Claims 1-10 are currently under examination.

# Status of Previous Rejections

3. Although the examiner does not necessarily agree with Applicant's statements in the Remarks of 30 January 2007, new rejections which better meet the limitations of the claims are made below.

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## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Japanese Patent Document 10-1685802 A (machine translation attached, hereinafter JP'502) in view of Kato.

Regarding claim 1, JP '502 teaches a method of making a highly heat conductive metal and carbon composite material (see abstract). JP '502 teaches wherein the carbon material can be carbon nanotubes (see paras. [0001]-[0010]). JP '502 teaches mixing the carbon material with the metal material in a powder state (see paras. [0011]-[0014]). JP'502 further teaches compressing the resultant mixed material to a sheet-

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shaped solid material by a hot press, thus forming a high temperature conductivity composite material (see paras. [0015]-[0016]).

JP '502 does not teach wherein the material is formed into granules such as chips, pellets, and the like, melting the metal in the granules and kneading the metal and the carbon nano materials to form a composite material and injecting the composite materials to form a composite metal product by using an injection machine, and obtaining the composite metal product. JP '502 does not teach any particular method of processing the material to form servicable parts.

Kato teaches a process of forming shaped parts of metals (see abstract). Kato teaches that an ingot is chipped to form a feedstock (see cols. 3-4). Kato teaches that the metal chips are melted and kneaded in a screw-type injection molding machine and injected into a mold to obtain a metal product (see cols. 4-6).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to process the high temperature conductivity composite material of JP '502 using the injection molding technique of Kato, in order to create parts with high dimensional and weight precisions and at a low cost, as taught by Kato (see col. 3).

Regarding claim 2, Kato teaches use of an inline screw injection molding machine (see cols. 3-6, figs. 1(A) and 1(B)).

Regarding claim 3, JP '502 teaches that the metal component is a low melting point metal, such as aluminum (see paras [0009], claims 1-3).

Regarding claim 4, Kato teaches to recover the injected metal object (see cols. 3-6). The composite metal product would be extracted from the mold, as taught by Kato.

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Regarding claim 5, JP '502 and Kato are applied to the claim as stated above.

Regarding claims 6-8, Kato teaches to recover the injected metal object (see cols. 3-6). The composite metal product would be extracted from the mold, as taught by Kato.

Regarding claim 9, JP '502 teaches that the composite material formed in the process has a high thermal conductivity (see paras. [0001]-[0005], claims 1-5).

Regarding claim 10, JP '502 teaches that the composite material formed has a high thermal conductivity (see paras. [0001]-[0005], claims 1-5).

### Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christopher Kessler whose telephone number is (571) 272-6510. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri, 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Roy King can be reached on (571) 272-1244. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

csk

HOY KING SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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